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INTEREST IN THE PEACE CAUSE.—If the masses can be made to realize the enormous evils of war, which are almost beyond description, an effective interest may be awakened on this subject. The moving power is with the people. And who can estimate the good that will be accomplished when the nations can be disarmed; when a Congress of Nations shall be established for the settlement of their disputes to take the place of the sword, and those who wield it be turned to follow the plough and other useful occupations; when the millions on millions of treasure, now employed in hostility, shall be placed in the opposite scale, and used in building up, instead of pulling down, in Christianizing the world, elevating the people, and carrying the gospel to our benighted races?

This cannot be the work of a day; but if we cannot expect its full accomplishment in our day, we shall be inexcusable unless we do our individual duty in the furtherance of this cause. Let every one who is willing to labor in the Master's cause, every one who professes "Peace on earth, good will to men," every one who is willing to cast his mite in the scale of Christian philanthropy, every lover of humanity, rally to the standard with his banners unfurled, assist in holding up the hands of the faithful laborers in the cause, and do whatever he finds to do in the work, which, aided and blessed by an all-wise Providence, shall hasten that day.

GEO. TABER.

CONCESSION TO CONSCIENCE ON WAR.—So early as 1819 the Emperor of Russia exempted the religious Society (church) of Menonites from military requisitions on the ground of their religious scruples about bearing arms. The same indulgence has been conceded in some other countries; and we believe that in many, if not most of our own States Quakers are excused from military service, though not from military tax or fines. In our late rebellion the rebels showed them no favor in this respect, but our own government compelled no Quaker to enter the army or navy. A like plea of conscience *ought* to be allowed in favor of *every* one who has the scruples of a Quaker. But we are not certain that such plea is allowed by the laws of any State except Massachusetts.

MELIORATIONS OF WAR.—An International Conference was lately held at Berlin, Prussia, on the subject of "aiding sick and wounded soldiers, and voted the transmission of all its documentary reports to America." We rejoice in all such efforts to curtail and relieve the miseries inseparable from war; but the shortest, easiest, and only sure way is to abolish the custom altogether. A hundredth part of what is now spent for its support, would suffice, with God's promised blessing, to do it entirely away.

ELIHU BURRITT.—*A Well-deserved Testimonial.*—The London Peace Society, at its last meeting, adopted unanimously the following resolution:—"This committee, understanding that their honored friend and fellow-laborer, Mr. Elihu Burritt, is about to leave this country and return to America, cannot permit him to depart for his native land without taking the opportunity of expressing their high esteem for his character and their grateful appreciation of the great and valuable services which for many years he has rendered to the cause of Peace, in England and in Europe, by his pen and tongue and personal exertions in various ways. They desire to convey to Mr. Burritt their warmest wishes for his future welfare and prosperity, and their earnest hopes that he may be long spared to do yet further service to the various philanthropic objects to which so large a portion of his life, talents, and energies has been devoted."

THE POPE A PEACE MAN.—A letter from Rome says there will be only one political question presented at the forthcoming Ecumenical Council in December, which will be the endeavor of the Pope, as the head of the United Church, to persuade the different nations of Europe to disarm their present enormous and costly armies and fleets, and submit their differences to arbitration. Non-Catholic as well as Catholic Powers will be urged not to break the peace, and to give a guaranty or promise that they will not to so.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE—is now in more general and more assured repose than for a long time, with better prospects of permanent peace. Though its armaments continue as usual, there is no talk, as heretofore, about their increase, and several of its leading governments have lately furloughed a large number of their troops.

ENGLAND.—After a long and excited contest between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has at length been passed by both Houses, and received the royal sanction. The House of Lords, after ineffectual endeavors to amend the bill so as to change its character in many important respects, were obliged to accept it substantially as it came from the House of Commons, through fear that if the proposed measure was not adopted, one still more objectionable would soon be urged upon their acceptance. A bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been passed in the House of Commons by a large majority. A petition, signed by 25,000 men, has been presented in the House; and the movement in favor of female suffrage seems now to be fully organized under favorable auspices. The Alabama question, after months of heated agitation, seems by common consent to be put for the time to rest. Colliery explosions still continue, in some cases with fearful loss of life; and on the Continent one has recently occurred in Prussia, sacrificing some 300 lives.

FRANCE.—The late elections in France are securing to the people more liberty, and a larger share in the government as the general result, though sustaining Napoleon's government, indicated a significant increase of popular dissatisfaction. Of the representatives, 213 were for the government and 77 against it, of whom 35 were independent, or radicals. For the government, 4,053,000; opposition, 3,248,000; an increase of the popular vote against the Emperor that has already secured or promised from him large concessions in favor of the people. The elections were followed, especially in Paris, with great excitement and violence. The Emperor has furloughed a large number of troops.

SPAIN.—Though the new Constitution was adopted, and Marshall Serrano appointed Regent, by very decisive majorities, the country seems far from settled quiet and order. No king is yet chosen, nor is any one likely to be soon; and meanwhile some leaders under the new government seem inclined to regard the revolution as a failure, and say that it will soon prove such unless a monarch shall be selected. Still the revolution has thus far gone forward with so little violence or disorder for a people so ignorant and debased as the masses there are, that we may reasonably hope for a result permanently good, and certainly a great deal has already been gained in favor of civil and religious liberty that can never be recalled. Our new minister, Gen. Sickles, at Madrid, has been received with great favor.

EASTERN EUROPE AND TURKEY.—Public affairs in these quarters are generally quiet and prosperous.

CUBAN AFFAIRS—remain very much as in months past. On both sides of the conflict victories and defeats are reported; but no action has yet been reached that foreshows with any certainty the final result. War-spirits among ourselves have been trying hard to secure a recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents; but our government refuses their importunities, and persists, as in duty bound, in enforcing our neutrality laws against both parties alike.

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